

CLASSIFICATION ~~RESTRICTED~~
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM

RESTRICTED

REPORT

STAT

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

COUNTRY Hungary
SUBJECT Economic - Plan fulfillment, agriculture, industry
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
WHERE PUBLISHED Budapest
DATE PUBLISHED 22 Jul 1951
LANGUAGE Hungarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951

DATE DIST. 4 JAN 1952

NO. OF PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Szabad Nep.

SECOND-QUARTER 1951 RESULTS
OF AUGMENTED HUNGARIAN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The following are the results of second-quarter plan fulfillment for 1951, the second year of the augmented Five-Year Plan:

Industry

The development of industry continued at a rapid pace. Production in the manufacturing industry exceeded that of the second quarter of 1950 by 34.4 percent, including increases of 39.7 percent in heavy industry, 36.6 percent in light industry, and 11.2 percent in the food industry. Production in the various industrial branches increased in the following proportions over the same period last year: mining, 24.4 percent; metallurgy, 37.2; machine building, 49.1; construction-material industry, 25; and textile industry, 25.4 percent.

However, the second quarter of the 1951 plan of the manufacturing industry was not completed. Production of this industry as a whole was 99.6 percent, including heavy industry, 98.8; light industry, 100; and the food industry, 103.7 percent. For the first half of 1951, production of the manufacturing industry amounted to 100.5 percent of the goal, including heavy industry, 100.4 percent; light industry, 100.8; and the food industry, 100.1 percent.

The production of individual industrial branches in terms of second-quarter 1951 plan figures in heavy industry amounted to 94.2 percent in mining, 102.6 in metallurgy, 97.1 in machine building, 100.5 in high-tension electrical equipment, 98.5 in low-tension electrical equipment, 106.1 in precision machinery, 101.7 in mass-produced items, 106.7 in repair shops, 100.2 in electric energy, 89.5 in the construction-material industry under the ministries for Construction and Light Industry, 100.2 in chemicals, and 101 percent in rubber; total, 98.8 percent.

- 1 -

RESTRICTEDCLASSIFICATION ~~RESTRICTED~~

STATE	☒ NAVY	☒ NSRB	DISTRIBUTION											
ARMY	☒ AIR	☒ FBI												

RESTRICTEDRESTRICTED

STAT

In light industry, fulfillment was 95.9 percent in wood, 100.7 in paper, 97.9 in printing, 102.6 in textiles, 101 in leather and fur, and 92.4 percent in clothing; total, not including food industry, 100 percent. The food industry produced 103.7 percent.

Plan fulfillment of industrial enterprises administered by the individual ministries was as follows: 99 percent in mining and energy, 99.6 in metallurgy and machine industry, 87.5 in the construction-materials industry, 100.6 in communication and postal affairs, 100 in light industry, and 103.7 percent in the food industry.

The production plan for the first half of 1951 was fulfilled 98.2 percent by enterprises in the Ministry for Mines and Energy, 100.6 in the Ministry for Metallurgy and Machine Industry, 98.3 in the Ministry for Construction (construction-materials industry enterprises), 105.4 in the Ministry for Communication and Postal Affairs, 101.2 in the Ministry for Light Industry, and 99.8 percent in the Ministry for Food.

Second-quarter production of important items, compared to the same period last year, was as follows (in percent): coal, 122; iron and steel, 116.2; aluminum and alumina, 217.3; lathes, 180.7; locomotives, 127.3; railroad freight cars, 105.1; trucks, 194.5; motorcycles, 112.3; bicycles, 129.5; tractors, 114.3; electric rotating machines, 138.1; incandescent lamps, 122.3; radio receivers, 102.5; sewing machines, 167.6; electric energy, 119.2; machine motor oil, 110.8; automobile tire casings, 132.5; bricks, 98.3; lime, 109.8; cement, 112.6; plate glass, 86.7; cotton cloth, 141.5; wool cloth, 133.6; silk cloth, 114.2; linen-hemp cloth, 111; silk stockings, 101.8; leather shoes, 137.6; women's suits, 283.2; women's coats, 205.3; alcohol, 185.1; cigarettes, 119.2; confectioneries, 176.2; soap, 113.3; and matches, 132.8.

Production of the following items exceeded the goals: alumina, foundry pig aluminum, electrosteel, forged steel, tractors, bicycles, radio tubes, "balloon" outfits, coversalls, men's coats, wool cloth, silk stockings, polished rice, dried pastry, chocolate, starch, beer, and other items.

Although there were significant increases in most products, production of the following items was short of the goals: coal, raw oil, Martin steel, trucks, bricks, cement, lime, cotton thread, silk cloth, cotton stockings, men's shirts, and shoes.

Construction Industry

The second-quarter 1951 production plan of the construction industry as a whole was fulfilled 105.7 percent, including the superstructure industry, 103.2 percent; installation and maintenance industry, 106 percent; and substructure industry, 109.3 percent. Production of construction enterprises of the Ministry for Construction Industry was 104.9 percent, and of the Ministry for Communication and Postal Affairs, 103.8 percent. Compared to the second-quarter 1950, production of the construction industry as a whole was 145.4 percent, superstructure industry, 128; installation and maintenance industry, 162.4; and the substructure industry, 172.5 percent. The first-half 1951 production plan was fulfilled 109 percent in the construction industry, including superstructure industry, 109.6 percent; installation and maintenance industry, 110.4; and the substructure industry, 107.6 percent.

Construction work performed by enterprises of industrial ministries totaled 103.1 percent of the 1950 second-quarter plan.

Mechanization of construction-industry operations was further advanced. More than 30 percent of ground work and 80 percent of concrete mixing was performed with the aid of machines. Thirty-four percent of the total of wall

- 2

RESTRICTED**RESTRICTED**

RESTRICTEDRESTRICTED

STAT

construction was built with Stakhanovite methods. The number of Stakhanovites doubled, compared with the previous quarter, and there was a significant increase in the number of brigade workers.

In superstructure construction and house-installations enterprises under the direction of local councils the production plan for the quarter was not fulfilled, and development of the enterprises is unsatisfactory. Production plans of local substructure enterprises were exceeded.

Agriculture

Harvesting of grains was begun during the second quarter. According to preliminary reports, approximately 6.6 million quintals more bread grains, and 1.7 million quintals more feed, representing increases of more than 25 and 20 percent, respectively, will be gathered this year than in 1950.

The first cutting resulted in 30 percent more hay than all of last year's production, and after the second reaping, the total yield exceeded twice last year's crop. The good fodder crop was beneficial to the development of animal stocks. Following a temporary loss of animals due to last year's poor crop, animal herds are again increasing.

The entire 1951 planting plan was fulfilled on schedule. Among crops requiring intensive cultivation, rice acreage was increased 13.4 percent, and cotton acreage, 500 percent.

At the end of the second quarter, machine and tractor stations numbered 368. During the past year, the number of tractors was increased 54.1 percent, and haulers, 61.9.

Despite increasing mechanization of agriculture, a manpower shortage has developed on state farms and to a lesser extent, on producers' cooperatives, due to intensified cultivation, and the constant increase during the past few years of industrial manpower.

Transportation

The freight transportation plan was fulfilled 103.1 percent and passenger transportation, 103.6 percent, with 35 percent more freight, and 17.3 percent more passengers transported than last year, including an increase of 17.1 percent in railroad freight and 29.8 percent in railroad passenger transportation. For the first half of 1951, freight transportation totaled 104.1 percent, and passenger transportation 103.9 percent.

Second-quarter water freight transportation was 100.1 percent of the plan, or an increase of 21.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1950.

Budapest bus traffic increased 24.3 percent and trolley traffic, 7.9 percent over the second quarter of 1950. In provincial cities, bus traffic increased 50.8 percent and trolley traffic, 36.6 percent. Passenger traffic of local railroads increased 24 percent.

Long-distance bus passenger transportation totaled 115.2 percent of plan, or an increase of 86.8 percent over last year. Total freight hauled by trucks increased 122.3 percent.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED**RESTRICTED**

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Commerce

Wholesale turnover showed an increase of 21.3 percent over the second quarter of 1950, including 12.5 percent more goods collected by wholesale purchasing enterprises, and 23.9 percent more goods put in circulation by wholesale distributors.

Retail sales in the socialized sector increased 47.3 percent over last year, including increases of 40 percent in state and 61.2 percent in cooperative retail sales.

During the past year, the socialist retail network increased by 5,600 stores, consisting of 3,800 state and 1,800 cooperative stores.

Investments

Total investments during the second quarter of 1951 were 60 percent greater than last year, including increases of 75.6 percent in the manufacturing and construction industries and 59.5 percent in agriculture. Of manufacturing industry investments, 93.3 percent went to heavy industry, 3.8 percent to light industry, and 2.9 percent to the food industry.

New equipment installed in the manufacturing industry during the second quarter included an electric furnace at the Diosgyor Metallurgical Works, and a 40-ton Martin furnace at the Matyas Rakosi Works. Many new-type machines were also installed in shops, and many machines of various types were installed in the mines. In agriculture, 795 tractors, many combines, and several thousand smaller agricultural machines were put into operation. Many state farms, producers' cooperative groups, and machine stations were electrified.

Twelve bridges were opened to traffic. Railroad rolling stock was expanded by the addition of several hundred freight and passenger cars. The Csepel trolley line was opened and will ease passenger traffic in its area. Many new bus lines were opened in mining regions, and the Balinka-Bodajk railroad, which is also important to mining, began operation.

Numerous new houses were built, hospital bed accommodations increased, and schools were established.

Increase in Manpower and Labor Productivity

During the second quarter of 1951, the number of workers and officials increased in all branches of the economy. During the past year, the number of workers in the manufacturing and construction industries increased by 100,000. The basic wage in the manufacturing industry was 12.7 percent higher than last year. The number of industrial students increased by 8,000, and transfer trainees increased by 6,500. The number of women in the manufacturing industry increased by 42,000 during the year.

The value of production per person was 21.1 percent higher than in the second quarter of 1950, with increases of 16.4 percent in the mining industry, including 11.6 percent in coal mining, 20.8 in metallurgy, 21.9 in machine building, 36.3 in high-tension electrical machines, 33.7 in the rubber industry, 18.4 in the textile industry, and 53.5 percent in the clothing industry.

In the construction industry, the productivity of work rose 14.8 percent over the same period last year. In many places, working time is not utilized properly, and large numbers of workers are absent from work without cause on Saturdays and Mondays.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTEDRESTRICTED

STAT

Health and Cultural Results

The health affairs network experienced further development. The number of hospital beds increased 5.6 percent, and health affairs personnel increased 10.8 percent over the same period last year.

Inclusion of women in production advanced the growth of the network of nurseries and day schools. The number of infants in nurseries increased 50 percent, and the number of children attending day schools increased 33.1 percent over last year. Twenty-five percent more workers took part in organized vacations than during the same period last year.

All fields of socialist culture reported additional significant results. There was an increase of 36,000 in the number of elementary school students, while 92,000 middle school students were taking examinations in 1950-1951, or 19.3 percent more than at the end of the previous school year and 75 percent more than in 1937-1938. During the second quarter, 70,000 workers took part in industrial training, an increase of 17.6 percent over the same period last year.

National competition of shop and village culture groups continued during the second quarter of 1951, with more than 6,200 groups, consisting of almost 96,000 members, taking part.

The number of books distributed during the second quarter of 1951 was more than twice that in the same period last year. Movie attendance increased by 2.5 million, or 23.1 percent over last year, and 400 new libraries were opened.

- E N D -

- 5 -

RESTRICTED**RESTRICTED**